

FORM PTO-1449	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTY. DOCKET NO. P564-9014	SERIAL NO. 091343406 not yet assigned
LIST OF REFERENCES CITED BY APPLICANT <i>(Use several sheets if necessary)</i>		APPLICANT ENDL, et al.	
		FILING DATE June 30, 1999	GROUP Unknown 1644

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

		DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	TRANSLATION YES NO
MD	AA	WO 94/12529	6/94	JPET			
MD	AB	WO 92/20811	11/92	JPET			
MD	AC	0 519 469 A1	12/92	EP			
MD	AD	WO 92/05446	4/92	JPET			
MD	AE	WO 89/12459	12/89	JPET			

OTHER REFERENCES (Including Author, Title, Date, Pertinent Pages, Etc.)

MD	AF ✓	Li et al., <u>J. Immunol.</u> , 152(2), 930-934, pp. 1994, "Identification of Autoantibody Epitopes of Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase in Stiff-ManSyndrom Patients"
MD	AG ✓	Harrison et al., <u>J. Clin Invest.</u> , 89, April 1992, pp 1161-1165, "Isletreactive T cells are a marker of preclinical insulin-dependent Diabetes".
MD	AH	Christie et al., <u>Diabetes</u> , 41, July 1992, pp 782-787, "Antibodies to GAD and Tryptic Fragments of Islet 64k Antigen as Distinct Markers for Development of IDDM".
MD	AI	"Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase 67-reactive T Cells: A Marker of Insulin dependent Diabetes"; Margo C. Honeyman et al., <u>J. Exp. Med.</u> Vol. 177 February 1993; pages 535-540
MD	AJ	"Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase Autoantibodies in Preclinical Insulin dependent Diabetes"; Henry J. De Aizpurua, et al., <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u> ; Vol. 89; October 1992; Medical Sciences; Pages 9841-9845.
MD	AK	"Two Human Glutamate Decarboxylases, 65-kDa GAD and 67-kDa GAD, Are each Encoded By A Single Gene"; Ding-Fang Bu et al.; <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</u> ; Vol. 89; March 1992; Medical Sciences; Pages 2115-2119
MD	AL	Engelhard, V.H., <u>Curr. Opin. Immunol.</u> 6:13-23, 1994. Structure of peptides associated with MHC Class I molecules.
MD	AM	Mauch, L. et al., <u>Eur. J. Biochem.</u> 212:597-603, 1993. Characterization of a linear epitope within the human pnacreatice 64-kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase and its autoimmune recognition by sera from insulin-dependent diabetes melitus patients.
MD	AN ✓	Smilek, D. et al., <u>P.N.A.S.</u> 88:9633-9637, 1991. A single amino acid change in a myelin basic protein peptide confers the capacity to prevent rather than induce experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.

EXAMINER



DATE CONSIDERED

